Num. 909

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Thurſday, February 10, 1726.

Wye's Letter verbatim, London, Feb. 3.

LEtters from Dreſden of the 26th paſt ſay, That all the Troops of that Electorate, are complete and ready to march on the firſt Order. Thoſe from Berlin intimate, That the King of Pruſſia finding the Poles to grow more and more obdurate againſt an Accomodation of the Religious Grievances, has ordered divers Regiments to march to Brandenburgh and Pruſſia, to reinforce thoſe that are already in theſe Parts, and that his Majeſty has diſpoſed of the Command of that Army.

'Twill no Doubt be ſeen how vainly the Poles have flattered themſelves of being able to hold out a War, for tho' they may have Aſſurances of great Aſſiſtance from other Roman Catholick Powers, and that upon the Continent they excell, as ſome obſerve, the Proteſtants in Number: Yet as we are Maſters of the Sea, we need be under no Anxiety, ſince we can do as we pleaſe with them, either by alarming their Coaſt, or bombarding their Maritime Towns.

We wonder, how under the preſent Juncture of Affairs, thoſe can be eaſy who have their Effects in the Oſtend Company; Captain Wolf a French Man who was to command the 5th of the ſaid Company's Veſſels bound to the Eaſt Indies, going to Dunkirk to ſettle his private Affairs before he went away, was ſeized there in his Bed, by Order of the Intendant, as were alſo the Seamen, whom he had liſted for the Service of the Company.

Dublin, Jan. 27. This Day the Parliament met, and both Houſes agreed to an Addreſs to his Majeſty on his ſafe Return to England. The Commons had ſome Debates relating to the Word *preſent* in that Part relating to his Majeſty's Adminiſtration, but upon a Diviſion, there were 103 Votes againſt it, and eight for leaving it out.

Yeſterday our Houſe of Commons read a Petition of St. Thomas's Pariſh, complaining of Miſmanagements of Land Tax Revenues, and referred it to a Committee, and reſolved to addreſs his Majeſty, that he will be pleaſed to give Directions, that an Eſtimate of the Rebuildings and Repair of the Ships of War, for the Year 1726, be laid before their Houſe.

The King, Prince, and Princeſs, and the three young Princeſſes, were laſt Tueſday Night to hear performed the Opera of Eliza, lately come from Italy, the Muſick whereof falls much ſhort of Mr. Hendell's Compoſition, ſo the Houſe was thin, and Signora Cuzzoni the celebrated Singer, being indiſpoſed with the Cold, cauſed a double Diſappointment.

The Prince and Princeſs were Yeſterday at the great Entertainment in the Hall of Lincoln's Inn, where were the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole, the Lord Chief Juſtice, and divers others of Diſtinction, and at Night there was a Ball; there was the like Entertainment at the Inner-Temple Hall, at which were the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Chief Baron Gilbert.

Laſt Night one Mr. Gower and a Major of the Guards, having ſome Words at the Caſtle Tavern in Drury Lane, a Quarrel aroſe, but were made Friends again by the Company, however, when they had broke up and come into the Street, they drew their Swords, and Mr. Gower was run thro' the Body, and his Life is deſpaired of. A Gentleman was wounded in going to part them, who 'tis thought will hardly recover.

This Day the Lords read more Appeals, and adjourned till Tomorrow.

The Commons read a 1ſt Time the Land Tax Bill. Mr. Coalzier took the Oaths, and his Place in the Houſe, as Member for Chippinwycomb.

We hear the Morocco Ambaſſador is to entertain their Royal Highneſſes one Day this Week with a Conſort of his Country Muſick.

The Roman Catholick Bookſeller mentioned in our laſt to be taken into Cuſtody, for a Book reflecting on the Reformation, is admitted to Bail.

About 500 Protections have been granted for Ships outward bound, and for Coalliers and Coaſters.

From the Flying Poſt, Feb. 3.

Paris, Feb. 1. A great Number of Horſes is ſtill buying up in Germany and Switzerland by Order of Court; and they talk of raiſing 30000 Militia.

Hague, Feb. 8. They write from Gorcum, that on the 1ſt Inſt. at Night the Dike of the River W al

was

was broke at Ochten, Part of which Village was washed away by the Torrent; and that Marienwaert, beyond the Brook of Lingen, was also overflowed: So that the Lower Beruwe in Guelderland is under Water. They work at Gorcum to barricade their Dikes, to turn off the Waters they expect from Beruwe. The Territories of Altena and Albhaserwaert are in great Danger. In short, we daily receive bad News from the Frontiers of Guelderland, of the Inundations occasioned by Breaches of the Dikes.

Extract of a Letter from the Province of Pensilvania, dated Novem 27, 1725.

As to any News from these Parts, we are all in perfect Tranquillity in this Government, under the present Administration of Sir WILLIAM KEITH; only are somewhat surprised by late Letters from England, importing as there were some Attempts of making an Alteration in this Government. But you may perceive, how much such an Alteration would prove to the Dissatisfaction of the generality of this Province, I send you the enclosed Petition, which you may observe, is signed by some Hundreds of our Inhabitants. And I can assure you, that I kow very few considerable Persons here that are not Subscribers.

To the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pensilvania, in General Assembly, the 22d of November 1725: *the Petition of many of the Inhabitants of the said Province, in Behalf of themselves and others.*

Humbly sheweth,

THat whereas we have sensibly felt many Advantages of late, which have accrued both to our Religious and Civil Rights, by our present Governor Sir WILLIAM KEITH's tender Care and Concern over us, and his prudent Management in the whole Administration; but more especially, by the singular Help of a Paper Currency, which has greatly enlarged our Trade, kept up the Value of our Product, and advanced the Price of Lands, and consequently the Proprietors Interest amongst us.

And whereas we are credibly informed, that not only Sir William's judicious Conduct in the Business of our Paper-money, but also the most material Affairs, Interests and Concerns of this Province, have been of late most grossly misrepresented unto the Honourable the Proprietor, and other Branches of his Family; whereby we are in Danger of becoming very great Sufferers, by introducing a Change in the Government at this Juncture, much contrary to the universal Inclination of the Good People, and to what we all know to be the Proprietor's true Interest as well as our own.

May it therefore please this honourable House, to take the Premisses under their serious Consideration, and, as our faithful Representatives, so to lay the present State of this Province, with Respect to our Paper Currency, and its other Concerns, before the honourable Proprietor, as will undoubtedly move him to withstand the unjustifiable Design of such false Representations, as have been made, contrary to his, and the People's joint Interest, by continuing the present Administration, which has been from the Beginning perfectly agreeable, and most Serviceable to us. *And your Petioners, as in Duty bound* &c.

From the Post-Boy, ...

The following Account of POLAND *has been printed at* Paris, *by Authority.*

THE Kingdom of Poland, which comprehends Great and Little Poland, and the Great Dutchy of Lithuania united to them, is of very large Extent. The City of Cracow, situated in Little Poland, is the Capital of the Kingdom; but generally the Kings reside at Warsaw, a City of the Province of Mazovia in Great Poland.

The whole Kingdom is divided into Thirty-two Palatinates, or great Governments, beside the Starost, or Captain-General of Samogitia. In these Palatinates are eighty five Castellans, that is to say, Captains or Governors of Towns; whereof Three are Senators born, Thirty-three are called Great Castellans, and the other Forty-nine are called Little Castellans, The Roman Catholick is the established Religion of the Land. There are two Archbishoprics, Gnesna in Great Poland, and Lemberg in Little Russia. The Abp. of Gnesna, who is Primate of the Kingdom, and born Legate of the Holy See, had formerly seventeen Suffragans, who are now reduc'd to ten; among whom the Bishop of Warmia, Temporal Lord of his Dioceses, and President of the Senate of Russia, is exempt from his Metropolitan's Jurisdiction. The Bp. of Cracow, first Suffragan of Guesna, has the Right of consecrating his Abp. and claims the Dignity of the first Throne, that is, of governing the Republick during the *Interregnum*, in case the See of Gnesna be vacant. The Abp. of Lemberg had formerly five Suffragans, who are now reduc'd to four: So that there are but fourteen Bishops in Poland; and three of these are only Titular, enjoying however the Rights and Privileges annexed to the Prelacies of the Kingdom.

The King is elective. During the *Interregnum* the Abp.

Abp. of Gnesna is Head of the Republick: It is he that summons the Diet for the Election, which is always made in the open Field, within half a-league of Warsaw: Here they make a kind of a Hall, covered with Planks; and this they call the *Szopa*, or covered Place: It is encompassed with Dithes, and has three Gates to go in and out.

In order to be elected King, it is necessary to make Profession of the Roman-Catholick Religion. When the Election is over, the new King is not proclaimed till he has taken an Oath to keep and maintain the Privileges of the Republic, which they call the *Pacta Conventa*, or Capitulation. This Capitulation consists of several Articles, the Chief whereof are, That the King shall not appoint his Successor; neither shall he marry but in Conformity to the ancient Laws of the Kingdom, and with the Advice of the Senate.

The King cannot dispose of any Office or Benefice, nor make use of the Great Seal of the Chancery, until he is crowned. This Ceremony ought to be performed in the Cathedral Church of Cracow, which is in the Castle there, by the Hands of the Abp. of Gnesna. If the King is married, his Consort is crowned along with him: If he marries after his Coronation, his Wife cannot be crowned without Consent of the Republic.

The Government of Poland is partly Monarchical, and partly Aristocratical: Monarchical, because the State acknowledges a King, who disposes of all the Ecclesiastical Benefices, and of all Offices Civil or Military: Aristocratical, because the King, whose Revenue is fixed, cannot of his own particular Authority levy any Tax upon his Subjects, nor alter any Law. He has a Senate, whose Eyes are continually upon what he is about, to prevent his making any Inroad upon the Liberties of their Country, and to settle with him the ordinary Affairs of State.

When any Thing extraordinary and of Importance happens, whether it be War or Peace, Truce or Alliance, or even the raising of Money, the King and Senate can do nothing: They must then convene a General Diet, or Assembly of the States, consisting of the King, the Senate, and the Nuncio's, or Representatives of the Nobility of each Palatinate. As for the Third Estate, as it is called in some Countries, the same has no Part in the Government of Poland. The Burghers of the Towns there enjoy a moderate Share of Liberty, and are allowed to possess Houses and Lands to a certain Value within a League of their Town. But all the Country Peasants are such Slaves, that their All depends, in a Manner, on the Will of their Lords.

The rest of this in our next.

From the Post Boy, Feb. 5.

This Day we had a Mail from France.

Hague, Feb. 8. At last, after all the Efforts of Count Coningseck, the Emperor's Minister, on the one Hand, and Signior Olivieri, the Spanish Secretary, on the other; nay, after the strenuous Opposition of the Town of Dordrecht, supported by the Towns of Leyden, Briel and Schiedam, the States of Holland are this very Day come to a final and formal Resolution to accede to the Treaty of Hanover, and have ordered such their Resolution to be communicated to the other Provinces for their Concurrence. There is one we can name, which is very ready, and that is Zealand, whose Inhabitants got too much Wealth by their Privateers during the two last Wars, for them to cease wishing for more such Oportunities.

The Directors of the Ostend Company have acquainted the Government at Brussels with the Seizure of Captain Wolff at Dunkirk, desiring them at the same Time to use their Interest at the Court of France to get him discharged: But we cannot learn that they have yet made the least Motion, rather choosing to wait his Imperial Majesty's Sentiments of the Matter. Mean-while this Affair makes a great Noise at Brussels, and has sunk the Spirits, as well as the Stock of that Upstart Company, whose Members now begin to fancy they perceive a Storm approaching.

We have at last received Advice of the Marquis de San Philippo's Arrival at Brussels, so that he is now expected here every Day. He is said to be charged with new Proposals to be made to the State on the Part of the King his Master, for accommodating the Differences about the Treaty of Commerce of Vienna: But we do not hear that his Commission extends to the Affair of Ostend, which yet is of greater Importance to this Republick than the other.

All the Letters that come in from Places situate upon the Rhine, or near its Mouth, are very dismal, the Dikes are every where so broken and shattered, that we hear of nothing but the Devastation made by the Waters, and the Province of Guelderland alone, is already sure of losing one half of its publick Revenue; for the Part best peopled and inhabited, is now bury'd under Water: And forasmuch

much as the Heaps of Ice encreaſe more and more on this ſide Schoonhoven, which ſtops the Courſe of the River, we expect to hear of greater Damage yet.

From the Evening Poſt, Feb. 5.

Hague, Feb. 8. In a Letter which was read in the Aſſembly of the States General, writ to them by the King of Spain, there is a remarkable Paſſage, *viz.* " I think it proper to acquaint your Lordſhips, " that I ſtand obliged to aſſiſt his Imperial Majeſty, " in caſe of a War or Inſult, and to revenge the " Wrongs his Imperial Majeſty may receive from " his Enemies; which I will perform entirely and " exactly in all Caſes, making it a common Cauſe " with his Imperial Majeſty in all Things, and by " all Things; declaring War againſt thoſe who " ſhall declare War againſt him, and holding for " Enemies thoſe who ſhall be Enemies of his Impe- " rial Majeſty: Being aſſured, as I am, that the " Emperor will do the like on his Part; that by " our ſo doing, a ſafe and laſting Peace may be " concluded throughout Europe, and a juſt Balance " kept among its Powers, for the true Security of " the Liberty of all People, ſo much ſought and " valued.

London, Feb. 5. S. S. Stock, 108. York Build. 10.

From Miſt's Weekly Journal, Feb. 5.

We learn from Petersburg, that there is concluded betwixt Ruſſia and Sweden, a Treaty of Trade and Commerce; and that there appears to be a perfect Underſtanding betwixt the two Courts.

London, Feb. 5. On Sunday laſt Mr. Morrice, one of his Majeſty's Footmen, was married to Mris. Ewen, a Maid of Kenſington; he 72, and ſhe 71 Years of Age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

[☙] That a very convenient Houſe, a little down Cloſe, on the South-ſide of the Caſtle-hill, conſiſting of three Storeys (beſides Kitchen, Pantry and Cellar under Ground) with Brewhouſe, Bakehouſe, Coal-cellar, a little Garden, Yard and other Conveniencies, all within itſelf, preſently poſſeſs'd by my Lord Advocate; is to be ſett or ſold. Enquire at George Purdie at the Exchange Coffee houſe.

¶¶ Stoln out of John Rymer's Stable, Officer at Craighall, within two Miles of Cowpar in Fife, on the 6th Inſtant, a Brown Horſe, with four white Feet, a white Snip in his Brow, ſhort dockt, going ſix Years old, betwixt 14 and 15 Hands high; whoever ſhall give Notice of him to the ſaid John Rymer at Craighall, or to Pattick Crombie, Poſtmaſter of Fife, ſo as he may be got again, ſhall be ſufficiently rewarded.

¶¶¶ There is to be expoſed to Sale by a voluntar Roup, in the Houſe of Patrick Herdman Vintner in Edinburgh; On Friday the 25th Day of February 1726, betwixt the Hours of three and five in the Afternoon, the LOWER EXCHANGE in the Parliament Cloſe, with a Cellar pertaining to Thomas Kincaid Reſidenter in Edinburgh. The Articles of Roup and Progreſs of the Writs, are to be ſeen in the Hands of John Stuart Writer to the Signet, at his Chamber above the Royal Coffee-houſe. This by Order of the Arbiters, for the ſaid Thomas Kincaid and his Creditors.

¶*¶ The Lands and Eſtate of GRAITNEY, which were to have been Rouped the 7th of January paſt is Prorogate to Friday the eleventh Febr. Inſt. when the ſame will be expoſed to Sale, betwixt the Hours of three and four in the Afternoon, in the Houſe of Patrick Herdman Vintner in Edinburgh. The Progreſs of Writs and Conditions of Sale, are to be ſeen in the Hands of Mr. James Baillie Writer to to the Signet, at his Writing chamber above the Exchange Coffee-houſe.

† The Lands of SHIELS, with the Pertinents, belonging to Charles Forbes of Shiels, holding Feu of the Duke of Gordon; lying within the Parochins of Midmar and Cluny, and Shireffdom of Aberdeen, paying of Yearly free Rent, 909 L. 5 ſh. 4 d. Scots, whereof 60 Bolls and an half of Meall, and 20 Bolls Malt, counted at 10 Merks per Chalder; well accommodate with Moſs, Graſs, and Paſture for Nolt and Sheep, and capable of Improvements: Are to be expoſed to Sale, in whole or in Part, by voluntary Roup, in the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Aberdeen, upon the twenty ſecond Day of March next 1726 Years, at three of the Clock in the Afternoon. The Conditions of Sale, and Progreſs of the Writs, are to be ſeen in the Hands of Thomas Burnet of Kirkhill, Advocate in Aberdeen, or John Thain Advocate there.

†§† *Theſe are to give Notice, That the Truſtees and Managers of the Friendly Contribution, for Inſurance againſt Fire, have reſolved, That it ſhall be at the Option of all, who intend to enter into the ſaid Inſurance, to grant Bonds for their Capital Præmium, bearing Intereſt from Martinmaſs laſt* 1725, *or in the former Methods.*

†¶† That the Brewary preſently poſſeſt by Captain Foreſt in the Taylors Land in the Cowgate, oppoſite to the Meal Market, with Kiln and Coble, Barns and Lofts, a Draw-Well of fine Water, and all other Conveniencies for a Brewary, is to ſet, either yearly, or by Tack for a certain Number of Years, as ſhall be agreed upon. The entry to the ſame is to commence at Whitſunday next 1726. Any Perſon who has amind to take the ſaid Brewary, may call at William Clerk Taylor, at the Head of Hackerton's Wynd, who has the Setting of the ſaid Brewary.

N. B. That the above Brewary has been poſſeſſed above twenty Years by the preſent Poſſeſſors.

EDINBURGH: Printed for Mr. *William Rolland*, by Mr. *Thomas Ruddiman* Sold at the Printing-houſe in Morocco's Cloſe in the Lawn-market; where Advertiſements and Subſcriptions are taken in, as alſo at the Shop of Mr. Alexander Symmer, Bookſeller in the Parliament-Cloſe.